

Bedford



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Poetry.

—We take the following from a poem by "H. L. Flash."

And I have seen dear loving eyes
Grow dark in death's eclipse—
The golden ringlet lie unstirred
Upon the breathless lips.
O star-like eyes! O golden hair!
O lips that shivered kisses!
I pine for want of tenderness,
And faint for your caresses.

And what is left to satisfy
My spirit's ceaseless yearning—
To lay the ghosts of murdered hopes
For evermore returning?
O death! my last my only boy
Relentlessly you're taken,
And once again the cry goes up,
"My God! I am forsaken."

Forgive me, Christ! that I did use
The words which Thou hast spoken—
Smile lightly with Thy chast'ning rod
A heart already broken.
Forgive me, God! if in my pain
My reason was suspended—
That in the ravings of my grief
I have Thy grace offended.

"Forsaken!" her that breathes the word
Denies Christ's intercession—
Forgets the cross on Calvary,
The bloody sweat and passion.
"Forsaken!" not that word should be
The Christian's brightest token,
Recalling all the love of him
By whom it once was spoken.

Then let the tempest rage in wrath,
Its utmost terror spending;
Why should I fear, while bright above
The bow of hope is bending?
O Earth! your pains are but a dream!
O Death! your gloomy portal,
Thou' through with hideous images,
Leads on to joy immortal.

And so I turn my eyes above
To seek for consolation,
And find a light ne'er seen before,
To cheer my desolation.
O Brothers! groping in the dark,
With hearts oppressed and aching,
Look upward to the dawn of God,
Which high above is breaking.

And thou, my friend of early days,
No more shalt hear me sorrow;
I'll stay my passions in their course,
And from them wisdom borrow.
The bitterest griefs that come to me
No more shall find me frowning—
'Tis mine to meekly bear the cross,
And God's to do the crowning.

SECTIONALISM OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

As the Democratic party, so called, is, to judge from what is going on at Charleston, very near its final dissolution, it may not be unreasonable to take a slight retrospect of some points in its history which have a bearing upon the causes of its present extremity.

Notwithstanding the horror of sectionalism which for several years past has been the chief stock in trade of the Democratic politicians, and the professions of nationalism in which those politicians have so freely indulged, it is nevertheless an undeniable historical fact that in the original formation of the now expiring Democratic party, and during its first struggle for power, it was upon appeals to sectional prejudice that this same party mainly relied for rallying its partisans.

With the Administration of the Federal Government by President John Quincy Adams, dignified, economical, and uncorrupt as it was, very little fault could be found. Just as little could objection be made to the political principles which he and his supporters professed, since they were the principles of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, of the two latter of whom John Quincy Adams had enjoyed the fullest confidence. As to the matter of nationality, the supporters of Adams and Clay signified their feelings on that score by taking the name of National Republicans—a name at which their opponents used to sneer, especially the epithet national, as looking to assumptions by the Federal Government of powers not granted to it by the Constitution.

The supporters of the various defeated candidates who united to form what they called the Democratic party, not being able to find any solid grounds on which to base their confederation against Adams and Clay, appealed to the strong prejudices against New England, to which the course of its inhabitants during the long controversy with Great Britain had given rise. Mr. Adams was a new England man; the New England States had unanimously rallied to his support; Mr. Clay, in confederating with New England, had forfeited all claim to Southern and Western confidence, such were the sectional appeals constantly in the mouths of those who called themselves Democrats, and which went a great way towards the election of the candidate on whom they had concentrated.

It is next to be observed that not only did this party thus take sectional prejudice as a stepping stone to power, but that from the very moment of its success there commenced within its own ranks a sectional struggle which has gone on from that time to this, till at last we find the party splitting into a Northern and Southern faction which can neither stand on the same platform, however artfully constructed, nor run the same candidate for the Presidency. Scarcely had Gen. Jackson formed his Cabinet before a desperate struggle arose between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Van Buren, as to which of the two should control the policy of the Government. In this struggle, which, personal considerations apart, turned mainly on the tariff question, Mr. Van Buren, who represented the then prevailing sentiment of the Free Labor States in favor of protection to domestic industry, carried the day over Calhoun, who had been induced to forego his former opinions on this subject and to fall in with

the prevailing current at the South in opposition to any such protection.

Mr. Van Buren having been proposed as the Democratic candidate to succeed Gen. Jackson as President, the Southern wing of the party attempted the same maneuver against him which had been successful against John Quincy Adams. Advantage was taken of the agitation of the Slavery question, then beginning, and principally carried on in Congress by Calhoun and other Southern members, to denounce Van Buren as a Northern man, unfavorable to the interests of the South; and on this occasion, and on this sectional ground, another Southern secession, in addition to that led by Calhoun, took place from the Democratic party. But these secessions or their representatives, have most or all of them since gone back into the Democratic ranks, and it is they principally who are the leaders in the disorganization now going on at Charleston.

Down to the time when, under the auspices of Tyler and Calhoun, the annexation of Texas became a leading question in our politics, the Northern section of the Democratic party had pretty well held their own. On the question of the right of petition they had made some disgraceful concessions, but on most other points they had upheld the claim of Northern ideas, interests and sentiments to have their fair share of influence on the policy of the nation. They experienced their first great humiliation when, through the treachery and ambition of Gen. Cass and the operation of the two-thirds rule, they found themselves obliged in the Convention of 1844 to drop Mr. Van Buren as Presidential candidate. This was the beginning of an eternal sectional pressure brought to bear upon the Democratic party by the slaveholding interest; acting under the encouragement of Northern Presidential aspirants.

The nomination of Frank Pierce might seem, from the circumstance that he was a Northern man, to indicate that the Northern section of the party had again recovered its influence. But, Mr. Pierce was nominated merely on the strength of his entire and total devotion to the slaveholding interest, and on the principle of holding out to even third and fourth-rate Northern politicians the prospect of the highest political position to be obtained, not by leadership, but by subservience. Mr. Pierce was, in fact, not the candidate of the Northern Democrats, but the candidate of the slaveholders, to whose favor he was indebted for both his nomination and his election.

The effect of this new scheme of political regeneration was soon apparent, in the introduction by Mr. Douglas of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the attempt to entice the Northern Democracy into its support, under the delusive pretext of Squatter Sovereignty, and the effort to coerce the reluctant by the whole weight of Executive influence. But this was a point to which the honest and intelligent portion of the party could not be brought. The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, including the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, indicated a fixed resolution to sectionalize the Federal Government, and to make it subservient to the extension and perpetuation of slave labor. The intelligent Democrats in the Free-Labor States refused to become parties to this procedure. Seceding at once from an organization which could no longer be considered as anything but a Sham Democracy, they assisted in forming the Republican party. What is now going on proves that they did this none too soon. They have washed their hands of the disgrace of Buchanan's Administration, and they have escaped the humiliations of the Charleston Convention.

—N. Y. Tribune.

FAMILY JARS AT CHARLESTON.

National Democracy, as embodied at Charleston, is fast becoming a bore. Its machinery seems badly geared, and its running works sadly in need of lubrication. This is of course a less formidable nuisance to people who are recruited to their virtuous beds at wholesome and seasonable hours, no matter what may be done or undone in the heated purlieus of political intrigue; but to editors, compelled to sit up far into the small hours in eager quest of decisive intelligence from the seat of war, writing articles which the next flash of the electric current disjoins and annuls, a week of this kind of performance is a dose—a fortnight would be a surfeit. If the Convention can do nothing else, it ought at least to be competent to adjourn. We trust that salutary and clearing operation will not be much longer delayed. If we cannot have a Democratic candidate for President, let us at least have peace.

The more important maneuvers in the Convention recorded in our columns to-day, seem to us replete with bad faith. The vote of certain professed Douglas men, including the Soft Delegation from this State, to require 202 votes to nominate, in a Convention reduced by voluntary secessions from 303 to 252, is not what the earnest supporters of Mr. Douglas had a right to expect. Clearly, if the Delegates from the Cotton States are to be counted against a choice, they ought to be present and acting. It is not the fault of the majority that they have seen fit to bolt, and it should not be that majority's misfortune, if Alabama and her sympathizing neighbors choose no longer to be represented in the Convention, they have a perfect right to stay out of it; but in that case their votes ought not to count against a choice. Let those States be in the Convention or out of it as they choose; but not in and out of it at the same time.

Then, the persistent attempts of the minority to dictate to the majority in the vital matter of a Platform, do not seem to be repelled as they should. A Convention is not authorized to make a creed for its party, but simply to declare what that creed is. The Convention, by a decisive vote, after a full and earnest discussion, has formally adjudged that the Slave Code dogma and its concomitants form no part of the National Democratic creed. That ought to be conclusive. To attempt to coerce the majority into saying, or even half saying, that to be the Democratic creed which they have deliberately and formally decided is not, strikes us as at once unfair and arrogant. So do the persistent and menacing intimations of certain slaveholding delegations that, if this or that is not done or forbore as they dictate, they will bolt. To bolt may, under due provocation, be respectable; to threaten to bolt unless the majority will consent to be ruled by the minority must be—as the threats are earnest or otherwise—either insolent or despicable.

The Convention, it is said, will adjourn over—perhaps to Baltimore—at all events, to June, and to some other place than Charleston. The better course would be to adjourn without day, leaving every Democrat free to name his own candidate and make his own platform. In the state of dilapidation and desuetude into which the Democratic organization has fallen, this would seem at once popular and politic. We trust the year 1860 will witness the last assembling of a National Convention to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

—N. Y. Tribune.

Strange but True Love Story.

In 1847, there lived in the town of Landsut, Bavaria, a young mechanic named Louis S., who had just arrived at the age of twenty-one years. He became acquainted with a young woman, the daughter of a wealthy citizen, noted for her beauty and many accomplishments. The two were soon deeply in love with each other, and were living in the blissful anticipation of soon enjoying a world of happiness in wedded bliss. The matter was mentioned to the girl's father, who became very indignant at the presumption of the young man, who was poor, in asking the hand of the daughter of one so wealthy as he. The young man was driven from the house, and threatened with personal violence should he return. With a sorrowful heart and eyes wet with tears, Louis bade adieu to Susan, for that was the young girl's name, and set sail for America on the 18th of April, 1848, in the ship Calais.

The ship was out two weeks, wildly tossed on many a rolling billow, when one stormy, dark night, the 27th of April, 1848, she was struck by an English vessel, and in less than twenty minutes sank to the fathomless depths of the ocean, carrying several of the passengers and crew to their doom. The ship was a fine one, and the passengers were well provided for. The vessel was bound for Philadelphia, and the passengers were all well. The ship was a fine one, and the passengers were well provided for. The vessel was bound for Philadelphia, and the passengers were all well.

The English ship hovered around for several hours, and gathered up a number of the passengers of the Calais and Hershberger had, in their frail bark, got beyond halting distance, and the vessel went on her way without delay. For thirty-six hours they were on this plank in the mid-bosom of the ocean, enduring all the horrors of anxiety, hunger and thirst, when they were picked up by the fine iron-plated ship City of Glasgow, bound for Philadelphia, where they arrived on the 6th of May 1848. Hershberger hired with a bachelor in Philadelphia, and Louis S. came on foot to our neighboring county of Stark, where he worked two months, and then came to this county and commenced work at that trade, as a partner in an established shop. He was a very fine workman, sober and industrious, and soon gained the confidence of his customers and neighbors.

The result was that he soon had all the money he needed, and some to loan, which he was always careful to put in his hands. In the year 1850, he made the acquaintance of a farmer's daughter, of this county, and on the 29th of November of that year he was married to her. He continued to prosper, and in 1852, purchased a fine farm, and went to farming. In June last, his wife died, leaving four children—two boys and two girls—to battle the storms of life without a mother.

News had been taken back to Germany of the loss of the Calais and most of the passengers, and among them Louis and young Hershberger. The girl, Louis' first love, was sorrow stricken with the sad news of Louis' supposed death, for she still hoped that fortune would favor them, so that they might marry at some time. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast," and it was this strength which the young girl to bid farewell to her lover, and pray to Heaven that he might safely be carried over the pathless ocean; but her sad news of his death reached her ear she was for many months almost frantic, her rosy cheeks gave way for a death like pallor, and her friends feared that they would soon have to follow her to the grave. Time, however, had its effect, and she finally appeared, forgot the cause of her troubles. Many were the suitors that applied for her hand, but she refused them all. In the year 1854, Hershberger, who was a scholar and a fine writer, wrote a letter to a friend in Germany, giving an account of the voyage, loss of the vessel, and rescue of himself and Louis S.

This letter was published in a paper in Germany which fell into the hands of the faithful girl, by which she learned that Louis had been saved; but whether he was yet living, and if still true to her put her in great suspense. Her father died in 1858, leaving her a large fortune. In July, 1859, she was in a store in the town of Landsut, and while waiting on the merchant, who was engaged to sell her some goods, she picked up a copy of *Der Deutsche in Ohio*, a paper published by brother Kaly, of Canton, formerly of this county, and in it noticed the death of the wife of Louis S. She concluded this Louis was her old lover, and immediately she began to make preparations to sail for America and seek him out. She arrived in this country, at the house of Louis, on the 21st of December, and on the 10th of last month they were made happy by being united in marriage at the house of the bridegroom.

—Holmes County Farmer.

AN INTERESTING DIALOGUE WITH A POOR MAN.—Stephen Whitney, who died in New York recently, leaving ten millions, was once met by Jacob Astor, when the following dialogue ensued:

Mr. Whitney, I hear you have retired from business." This was after his retirement in 1837.

"Yes," replied Mr. Whitney, "I have retired."

"And how much are you worth?" inquired Mr. Astor.

"About \$5,000,000," replied Mr. Whitney.

After standing and thinking in silence for a moment, "Well," said Mr. Astor, "I don't know but it is just as well to retire on that sum as it is to be rich."

ARTEMUS WARD AMONG THE SPIRITS.

Artemus Ward, the showman, recently visited Berlin Heights, and thus describes an interview with the spirits there assembled:

I will here observe that Mrs. Ward is an invaluable woman—the partner of my joys and the sharer of my sorrows. In my absence she watches my interest & things with an Eagle Eye, and when I return she welcomes me in an affectionate style. Truly it is with us as it was with Mr. and Mrs. Ingomar in the play, to wit—

2 soles with but a single thawl,
2 hearts which beat as 1.

My nabors induced me to attend a Spectacular Circle at Squire Smith's. When I arrived I found the west room full, including all the old mades in the village and all the long haired fellows a-sed. When I went in I was saluted with "hear cums the benighted man," "hear cums the unbeliever," "hear cums the hory hoded skuffer at truth," etastery, etastery. Sez i my trends its too imo hear and now Bring on your Sperrets. The company then drew round the table and the Sirkle komeest to go it. They asked me if there was any body in the Sperret land which i would like to talk with, & i said if bill Thompson was onst my pardner in the show-bizness was sober, i should like to converse with him a few periods. Is the Sperret of Wm. Thompson present sed 1 of the long haired chaps, and there was 3 knob on the table.—Sez i William how goes it? He sed things was rather ruf. Sez i air you in the show bizness William? He sed he and he sed he & John Bunion was travlin with a side show in coneekshun with Shakspeer, Jonson & Co.'s consolerated menagery and circus. He sed old Bun (meaning Mr. Bunion) stirrd up the aneurils and ground the origin while he tended the door. Ocasshunly Mr. Bunion sung a comic song. The circus was doin middlin well. Bill Shakspeer had made a hit with "Old Bob Ridly," and Ben Jonson was delimit the people by his trooly great acts of horsemanship without saddle and bridle. Sez i William kan you pa me that \$18 you mef & he sed no with 1 of the most tremendous knob i ever experined. I then kawlrd for mi grandfather & turned that he was meetin with fare success in the penent bizness & liked it very well, altho the elimit was rather warn.

When the Sirkle stoppt they asked me what i thought of it. Sez i my friends ive bin in the show bizness now going on to 23 years. You dewtis beleve the Sperret doctrien while I think its mixt. Just as soon as a man becomes a reglar out & out Sperret rapper he quits orf work, lets his hare go all over his face & commensas spungin his livin. He geze round searin the wimmin folks, & little children & destroyin the piece of mind of every familee he enters. I must say the regler professional Sperret rappers—them as makes a bizness of it—air about the most oraryest set of cusses i ever encountered in my life.—So saying i put on my surtcut and went home.

A HARD STORY.

"It is just twenty years ago yesterday," said our narrator, "that a party of us felles went over to Calukia creek, on a skating match.—The day was colder than ten icebergs all stuck together, but the ice was as smooth as glass, and we made up our minds to have a heap of fun. Bill Berry was the leader of the crowd. He was a tall, six footer full of pluck, and the best skater in all creation. Give Bill Berry a good pair of skates and smooth sailing and he'd make the trip to Baffin Bay and back in twenty-four hours, only stopping long enough at Halifax to take a drink. Well, we go to the creek and fastened our skates on, and after taking a good horn from Joe Turner's flask, started off in good style. Bill Berry in the lead. As I was telling ye, it was a doogooned cold day, and so we had to skate fast to keep the blood up. There was little breath holes in the ice, and every now and then we would come near going into 'em. My skates got loose, and I stopped to fasten 'em. Just as I had finished buckin' the straps I heard a noise. I looked up and saw something shooting along on the ice like lightning. It was Bill Berry's head! He had been going 'it like greased electricity, and before he knew it he was into one of them cussed holes. The force was so great as to cut his head off against the sharp corners of the ice. 'It's all day with Bill Berry,' said I. 'And all right too,' said Joe Turner. Just as he got these words out of his mouth, I looked at Bill's head, which had been going it on the ice, and all at once it dropped into another hole. We ran to it, and I heard Bill Berry say, 'quick! boys, quick—pull me out!' I looked into the hole, and there, as true as I'm a sinner, was Bill Berry's body, which had shot along under the ice. It was so thundery 'erid' cold that the head was froze fast to the body, and we pulled Bill out as good as new. He felt a little numb at first, but after skating a while he was as the rest of us, and laughed over the joke. We went home about dark, all satisfied with the day's sport. About nine o'clock in the evening somebody knocked at my door and said I was wanted over to Bill Berry's. I put on my coat and went over. There lay Bill's body in one place and his head in another. His wife said that after he came home from skating, he sat down by the fire to warm himself and while attempting to blow his nose, he threw his head into the fireplace. The coroner was called that night, and the verdict of the jury was that 'Bill Berry came to his death by skating too fast.'"

THE POOR CUSTOMER.

"How much butter?"
"One half pound, if you please."
"And sugar?"
"Half a pound."
"And those oranges?"
"Half a dozen, sir."

"You go by the halves, to-day. Well, what else? Be speedy, ma'am—you're keeping better customers waiting."
"Half a peck of Indian meal, and one fine French roll," said the woman; but her lip quivered, and she turned to wipe away a trickling tear.

I looked at her straw bonnet, all broken, at her faded shawl, her thin, stooping form, her coarse garments, and I read poverty on all—extreme poverty. And the pallid, pinched features, the mournful but once beautiful face, told me that the luxuries were not for her.

An invalid looked out from his narrow window, whose pale lips longed for the cool, fresh orange, for whose comfort the tea, butter, and roll were bought, with much sacrifice. I saw him sip the tea, and taste the dainty bread, and praise the flavor of the sweet butter, and turn with brightening eye to the golden fruit. I heard him ask her, kneeling at the smoky hearth, to taste them with him.

As she set the broken pan on edge to bake her coarse loaf, I heard her say, "By-and-by, when I am hungry." But "by-and-by," when the white lids of the sufferer were closed in sleep, I saw her bend over him with a blessing in her heart. And she laid the remnant of the feast carefully by, and ate her bread unmoistened.

I started from my reverie; the grocer's hard eye was upon me—"You are keeping better customers waiting." Oh! how I longed to tell him how poverty and persecution, contempt and scorn, could not dim the heart's fine gold, purified by many a trial; and that woman, with her little wants and holy sacrifices, was more in the sight of God than many a trumpet-tongued Dives who gave that he might be known of men.

SINGULAR TRADITION.

Among the Seminole Indians there is a singular tradition regarding the white man's origin and superiority. They say that when the Great Spirit made the earth, he also made three men, all of whom were of fair complexion; and that after making them, he led them to the margin of a small lake and bade them leap therein. One immediately obeyed and came from the water purer than before he bathed, the second did not leap in until the water had become slightly muddy and when he had bathed he came up copper colored; the third did not leap in until the water became black with mud, and came out with its own color.

Then the Great Spirit laid before them three packages of bark and bade them choose, and out of pity for his misfortune in color he gave the black man the first choice. He took hold of each of the packages and having felt the weight, chose the heaviest; the copper colored one then chose the second heaviest, leaving the white man the lightest. When the packages were opened the first was found to contain spades, hoes, and all the implements of labor; the second contained hunting, fishing and warlike apparatus, the third gave the white man pens, ink and paper—the engine of the mind—the mutual mental improvement—the social link of humanity, the foundation of the white man's superiority.

A BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

It was night. Jerusalem slept as quietly amid her hills as a child upon the breast of its mother. The noiseless sentinel stood like a statue at his post, and the philosopher's lamp burned dimly in the recesses of his chamber. But a moral darkness involved the nations in its unlighted shadows. Reason shed a faint glimmer over the minds of men, like the cold and insufficient shining of a distant star. The immortality of man's spiritual nature was unknown, his relations unto heaven undiscovered, and his future destiny, obscured in a cloud of mystery.

It was at this period that two forms of ethereal mould hovered about the last of God's chosen people. They seemed like sister angels sent to earth on some embassy of love. The one of majestic stature and well formed limb, which her snowy drapery barely concealed, in her erect bearing and steady eye, exhibited the highest degree of strength and confidence. Her right arm extended in an impressive gesture upward where night appeared to have placed her darkest pavilion, while on her left reclined her delicate companion, in form and countenance the contrast of the other, was drooping like a flower moistened by refreshing dews, and her bright but troubled eyes scanned them with ardent but varying glances. Suddenly a light like the sun flashed out from the heavens, and Faith and Hope hailed with exulting songs the ascending star of Bethlehem.

Years rolled away, and the stranger was seen in Jerusalem. He was a meek unassuming man, whose happiness seemed to consist in acts of benevolence to the human race. There were deep traces of sorrow on his countenance, though no one knew why he grieved, for he lived in the practice of virtue, and was loved by all the good and wise. By and by it was rumored that the stranger worked miracles, that the blind saw, that the dumb spoke, the dead leaped, the ocean moderated its chafing tide; the very thunders articulated, he is the son of God. Envy assailed him to death: Slowly and thickly guarded he ascended the hill of Calvary. A heavy cross bent him to the earth. But Faith leaned on his arm, and Hope dipping her pinions in his blood mounted to the skies.

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What Democracy Is.

The North American makes and elaborates some very strong points against the Democracy, which, when condensed, amount to about these: 1. Democracy is the only party that contains and encourages, either by silence or by applause, great numbers of avowed disunionists. 2. It is the only party that contains any advocates of the re-opening of the slave trade. 3. It is the only party that steadily favors filibusterism, wars, and annexations, all tending to destroy good order and the Union, and all meant either to strengthen slavery, feed the lust of plunder, or retrieve a desperate campaign. 4. It is the only party that has renounced every doctrine, and broken every compromise, held good by all for sixty years, and that solely for forcing slave labor into the territories. 5. It is the only party that has perpetuated or countenanced so great an outrage as the three years of despotism and desperate effort to "crush out" the sentiments of the citizens of Kansas. 6. It is the only party that has constantly and shamefully employed fraud or force at the polls. The very charge of such infamy has rarely been formally brought against any branch of the Opposition. The Democratic contestants for seats in Congress and the Legislature always limit themselves to defence and expiation. But from Plaquemine to Acrostock, and from our Navy Yard to Oxford and Pembina, their frauds are notoriously free and flagrant. 7. While no party is entirely guiltless of legislative corruption and political proscription, democracy has so far nearly monopolized the business. 8. The most important point of all for Pennsylvanians, excepting that of disunionism, is that democracy stands pledged to free trade by its general principles and its general action. Not all of the Opposition are protectionists; but almost all protectionists are of the Opposition, and the only hope of American industry is through them.

A DRUNKARD'S BRAIN.—The startling doctrine taught in "Yonnan's" basis of prohibition, is fully corroborated by the following passage from the Boston Medical Journal:

Hyrti, by far the greatest anatomist in the age, used to say that he could distinguish in the darkest room, by one stroke of the scalpel the brain of the inebriate from that of the person who had lived soberly. Now and then he would congratulate his class upon the possession of a drunkard's brain, admirably fitted, from its hardness and more complete preservation, for the purpose of demonstration. When the anatomist wishes to preserve a human brain for any length of time, he effects his object by keeping that organ in a vessel of alcohol. From a soft, pulpy substance, it then becomes comparatively hard; but the inebriate, anticipating before death—begins it while the brain remains the consecrated temple of the soul—wails its delicate and gossamer tissues still throbb with the pulse of heaven born light. Strange infatuation, thus to decorate the godlike! Terrible enchantment, that drives up all the fountains of generous feeling, perfumes all the tender humanities and sweet charities of life, leaving only the brain of lead, and a heart of stone.

IS THE WORLD A MISTAKE?—One of the saddest mistakes which the good people have made, is in supposing the world to be a mistake. To these people—and their number is not small—the earth is but a theatre of pain and sickness, sorrow and death. Joy is illusive, pleasure a cheat, laughter a mockery, and happiness a thing impossible, and not even to be looked for on this side of the grave.—The performance of all duty is the "taking up" of what they call a "cross." They are actually afraid to be happy, under an overshadowing impression that they have no right to be happy in this life. They believe there is something intrinsically bad in the world that they inhabit, and all the joy that proceeds from it. They have an idea that the moral evil which afflicts the human race has struck in. To them life is a trial—severe, unrelenting, perpetual. All that seems good and graceful and glorious in the world is a hollow sham, for the deception of the unwary and the ruin of the unwise.

A PROFITABLE GRAPE VINE.—A rather large story is told by an "exchange," to the effect that a woman in the county of Santa Barbara, California has one grape vine which, in a single year bore 5000 bunches of grapes, yielding \$4000. When a girl, on leaving Monterey for her present home, she picked up a vine cutting to drive her mule. This cutting she planted on her arrival, and after a lapse of seven years, the foregoing is the result.

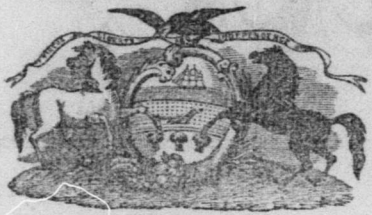
ONE OF THE IRRESISTIBLES.—Anambo, an African prince, visiting England, received so many attentions from a celebrated belle of London, that in a moment of tenderness, he could not refrain from laying his hands upon his heart and exclaiming, "Oh, madam, if Heaven had only made you a negress, you would have been irresistible!"

Lime is good for top dressing around fruit trees, when used in a moderate quantity, but white washing trees is in the main injurious.—Washing the trees with lye will kill the bark loose quite as effectually, and not close the pores as lime does.

Prentice says he has heard of but one old woman who kissed her cow, but he knows of many thousand young ones who have kissed very great calves.

Out in Illinois an editor gives notice that "there will be no paper this week," as his wife is using his scissors to half-sole his cassimers with.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, May 11, 1860.

FEARLESS AND FREE.

D. OVEY—Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860,

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

(Subject to the action of the National Convention.)

FOR GOVERNOR:

ANDREW G. CURTIN,
OF CENTRE COUNTY.

REMOVAL.

The office of the "Bedford Inquirer," has been removed to the brick building, one door south of our former office, immediately opposite the Mangel House, and formerly occupied by Charles McDowell, Esq., and known as the "Bee Hive Printing Office."

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The Bedford Temperance Organization will meet in the Court House, on Saturday evening next. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend and take part in advancing the cause of temperance. Several addresses may be expected.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.

Four years ago, in the opening of the Presidential canvass of 1856, Philadelphia—then a Democratic city—chose a Democratic Mayor (Richard Vaux) by the decisive majority of 3,873, choosing a Democratic Municipality throughout. That result paved the way for the operations whereby the City was carried largely for Buchanan over all opponents in the ensuing State, and overwhelmingly in the Presidential Election. Mr. Buchanan's vote was then, by gigantic and complicated frauds, carried up to 38,225—some 5,000 more than had ever before been polled for any party—against 7,993 for Fremont, and 24,084 for Fillmore. Buchanan's declared majority was thus 6,145 over all opponents; while in the whole State—Philadelphia included—he had but 607 majority—not a tithe of that counted for him in the City. And now the Opposition have carried the City on a very heavy vote, electing their Mayor by 886 majority, with a preponderance in the Councils.—This is a very happy augury for the pending Presidential contest.

The gain to the side of Right is not limited to that above exhibited in the relative vote.—The Opposition in Philadelphia are no longer discordant, jealous, repellent, but harmonious, if not absolutely homogeneous, and determined not to be divided and defeated in the great struggle before us. Their triumph on Tuesday will powerfully contribute to that which, we trust, awaits us in the November Election.

All the city officers of the People's party were elected, the Mayor by a Majority of 886, Solicitor by 1658, Controller 132, Receiver of Taxes 1186, and Commissioner 1742. Making an average majority of over 1100! This is a glorious result, and insures the success of the People's Party in Pennsylvania next fall by 50,000. Let all those who desire the salvation of the country join the people's ranks and take part in the glorious victory which awaits us next fall.

ELECTION OF CO. SUPERINTENDENT.

On Monday last, the School Directors of Bedford County, according to law, assembled in the Court House, for the purpose of electing a County Superintendent. There were 101 Directors present; only 19 absentees.—The whole number in the County is 120.—Southampton having no Directors and no schools. Necessary to a choice, 51. On the first ballot, Rev. Geo. Sigafos had 49 votes, Rev. H. Heckerman 22, Mr. Fluke 15, Rev. Mr. Gilds 11, and Mr. Durbin 4. A second ballot, Sigafos had 67, Heckerman 26, Fluke 5, and Gilds 3. Mr. Sigafos was thereupon declared, County Superintendent for the term of three years. He will make an able and efficient officer, having much experience in school matters. The salary was continued at \$500.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.—The Chicago Convention will convene on Wednesday, the 16th of this month, to nominate a candidate for the Presidency and the Vice Presidency. The candidates for nomination are Messrs. Seward, Cameron, Bates, Lincoln, Chase, Wade, Fremont, Read and McLean. Who will be successful is hard to tell. Let the Convention meet in a spirit of harmony, concession, and determined to do the best for success. If this is done, there can be no fears in regard to the result. The People's Party will most assuredly triumph if we get a good ticket.

Our friend Wm. A. Ogle, Esq., one of the editors of the Somerset Whig, and ex-Sheriff Swope of Somerset, paid our town a brief visit last week. They are both clever fellows and talented buggers."

CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

We publish in our columns to-day, several articles in relation to the Locofoco Convention at Charleston. After being in session some ten days, and having a great deal of wrangling about a Platform and candidates for President, they had to adjourn to meet at Baltimore on the 18th of June, without making a nomination. This is indeed humiliating; the once proud and haughty Democracy had to adjourn, and confess to the world its own weakness and utter demoralization.

About 40 delegates from the South, seceded from the Convention, and have adjourned to meet at Richmond, Va., on the 11th of June. Thus we will have two Locofoco National Conventions—and probably two candidates.

What will those Old Line Whigs now think, who have gone into the Locofoco party, and given as a reason that the Opposition were sectional? The fact is, that the Locofoco party is the most sectional in the Union. It was the "everlasting nigger" that broke up the Locofoco party at Charleston. The American and Republican parties are a unit on the slavery question. They believe slavery should not be interfered with where it exists, but that it should not be extended into territory now free, Locofocoism has one principle in the North and another in the South. We expect now to see all those old Whigs that have for the past few years voted the Locofoco ticket, enter the people's ranks.

The following is the vote by States in the Democratic National Convention on the question of substituting the minority (Douglas) report for that of the majority of the Platform Committee:

States.	Yeas	Nays.
Maine	8	0
New Hampshire	5	0
Vermont	5	0
Massachusetts	7	6
Rhode Island	4	0
Connecticut	6	0
New York	35	0
New Jersey	5	2
Pennsylvania	12	15
Delaware	0	3
Maryland	3	4
Virginia	1	14
North Carolina	0	10
South Carolina	0	8
Georgia	0	10
Florida	0	3
Alabama	0	9
Louisiana	0	6
Mississippi	0	6
Texas	0	4
Arkansas	0	4
Missouri	4	5
Tennessee	1	11
Kentucky	24	94
Ohio	23	0
Indiana	13	0
Illinois	11	0
Michigan	6	0
Wisconsin	5	0
Iowa	4	0
Minnesota	4	0
California	0	4
Oregon	0	3
Total	165	138

Yeas from Slave States 12 Nays do. 108
Nays from Free States 30 Yeas 153

So the Minority Report was substituted by the Convention for that of the majority of the Platform Committee.

The Democratic National Convention commenced balloting for a candidate for President on Tuesday afternoon, being the eighth day of its session, and continued to ballot with little interruption up to the adjournment on Wednesday night. The non-result of the several ballots is exhibited in the following table—202 votes, or two-thirds of a full Convention, being declared necessary to a choice:

Ballots.	Douglas.	Sumner.	Guthrie.	Johnson.	Dickinson.	Lane.	Davis.
1	145	42	33	12	7	6	1
2	147	41	35	12	6	6	1
3	148	36	42	12	6	6	1
4	149	41	37	12	6	6	1
5	149	41	37	12	6	6	1
6	149	41	37	12	6	6	1
7	150	41	38	11	4	6	1
8	150	40	38	11	4	6	1
9	150	33	37	11	1	6	1
10	150	39	39	12	4	6	1
11	150	38	39	12	4	6	1
12	150	38	39	12	4	6	1
13	149	28	39	12	1	20	1
14	150	27	41	12	3	20	1
15	149	28	40	12	3	20	1
16	150	26	42	12	1	20	1
17	150	26	42	12	1	20	1
18	150	26	42	12	1	20	1
19	150	26	42	12	1	20	1
20	150	26	42	12	1	20	1
21	150	26	42	12	1	20	1
22	Not received.						
23	152	25	41	12	1	19	1
24	151	25	41	12	1	19	1
25	151	25	41	12	1	19	1
26	151	25	41	12	1	19	1
27	Same as last.						
28	151	25	42	12	1	19	1
29	151	25	45	11	1	18	1
30	151	25	45	11	1	18	1
31	Nearly the same.						
32	Nearly the same.						
33	Nearly the same.						
34	152	22	47	11	5	12	1
35	152	22	47	11	5	12	1
36	151	22	47	11	5	12	1
37	151	16	64	11	5	12	1
38	151	16	64	11	5	12	1
39	40, 41 and 42, same as 38.						
40	151	16	65	11	6	13	1
41 to 53, same as 40.							
54	151	20	61	11	2	16	1
55	151	16	65	11	2	16	1
56 and 57, unchanged.							

On the first and second ballots Mr. Toucey received 24 votes, and on the first ballot Mr. Pierce received 1 vote.

The following persons were elected officers of the Bedford Cemetery Association, on Friday last:

President, D. Washburn.
Directors, Jacob Reed, S. Shuck, O. E. Shannon, J. H. Rush.
Secretary, C. N. Hickok.
Treasurer, G. W. Rupp.

TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATION.

At a meeting held in Dr. J. Compher's office, on Friday evening, 27th April, ult., for the purpose of establishing a Temperance Organization, Hon. S. L. Russell was chosen President, and David Over, Secretary. A committee of five, consisting of the following persons, were appointed to draft resolutions: Dr. J. Compher, Hon. S. L. Russell, Dr. C. N. Hickok, C. Loyer and Alonzo Robbins.—Adjourned to meet at Dr. C. N. Hickok's office, on Saturday evening, 5th inst.

On Saturday evening last, the meeting convened, and adopted the following Constitution:

CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, we know the evils of Intemperance to be wide-spread and ruinous, uncontrollable by individual effort, or secret societies, or Statute Laws; and whereas, we believe, that the only hopeful resistance to these evils is to be found in union and moral suasion;

Therefore, to accomplish this end, we deem it a duty we owe to ourselves, to our fellow-creatures, and to the peace and well-being of society, to form ourselves into an organization; and for our government, we ordain this Constitution, solemnly pledging our honors faithfully to sustain and maintain it.

ART. I. NAME.

This association shall be known by the name and title of "The Bedford Temperance Organization."

ART. II. PLEDGE.

No member may use as a beverage, anything that will intoxicate, whether spirituous or malt liquors, or wine or cider.

ART. III. OFFICERS.

The officers of this organization shall consist of a President, Vice President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of three members, which officers shall be elected by ballot at the first regular meetings in April and October.

ART. IV. PRESIDENT.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the organization, preserve order and decorum, and perform the duties usually appertaining to such office.

ART. V. VICE PRESIDENT.

The Vice President shall perform the duties of the President during his absence.

ART. VI. SECRETARY.

The Recording Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the organization, and attend to such other duties as the organization may require.

ART. VII. CORRESPONDING SECY.

The Corresponding Secretary shall have charge of the correspondence of the organization.

ART. VIII. TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall have charge of all the moneys of the organization, keeping an account of the same, and shall disburse all moneys as directed by the organization. He shall make a full report of affairs pertaining to his office at the expiration of his term of office, and oftener, if required.

ART. IX. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to have a general supervision over the affairs of the organization, to devise ways and means to promote its success and to extend its influence.

ART. X. CONTRIBUTIONS.

This organization shall be sustained by the voluntary contributions of its members.

ART. XI. QUORUM.

Seven members shall constitute a quorum. ART. XII. ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

New members shall be elected by a majority of the membership present at any regular meeting.

ART. XIII. VIOLATING PLEDGE.

Any member violating the pledge, shall be entitled to a fair and impartial trial, and on conviction for the first offense, shall be privately admonished by the President; for the second offense shall be admonished publicly; for the third, shall be publicly reprimanded; and for the fourth and fifth offenses shall be expelled.

ART. XIV. TRIALS.

Trials shall be conducted in private, by a committee of five members, who shall be appointed for that purpose, in each case, by the President.

ART. XV. CHARGES.

No member shall be arraigned for violation of Art. II., except upon written charge and specification by a member or members of the organization.

ART. XVI. ALTERING, &c.

This Constitution shall be altered, or amended, only by ballot—a majority of two-thirds of all the members of this organization being necessary to such alteration or amendment. Notice whereof to be submitted in writing at one regular meeting, and to be acted on at the next subsequent regular meeting.

The following persons were then chosen officers of the organization: President, Dr. J. Compher; Vice President, Wm. R. King; Secretary, A. J. Sanson; Cor. Secretary, C. N. Hickok; Treasurer, C. Loyer; Executive Committee, David Over, Sam'l L. Russell and Alonzo Robbins. Adjourned to meet in the Court House on Saturday evening, 12th inst.

We have been informed that Mr. William Hartley positively denies having written the dirty article signed by Mr. John A. Mowry, in the Gazette of week before last. Persons that we would suppose knew Mr. Hartley's style better than any others, gave it as their opinion that he was the author, which led us into the error. For whatever wrong we have done Mr. Hartley in this matter, he will consider this our apology. The author, we are now convinced, is none other than the briefless and classical "Beef Heels."

Messrs A. B. Cramer & Co., have received their new goods. Call and examine them.

Messrs Jacob Reed & Co., have also received their new goods. Give them a call.

Any of our subscribers who have two or three shots, which they will give to us on subscription, had better bring them along—also, a few loads of wood.

The Tariff at Charleston.

John Cessna, Esq., the delegate to Charleston from this County, for the sake of buncombe, offered a resolution in the Charleston Convention, that iron, coal, wool and other products deserved protection. His resolution was laughed and sneered at by the haughty free-traders there assembled, and Capt. Isaiah Rynders, the shoulder-bitter Locofoco leader from N. York, moved an amendment that *Monongahela whiskey should also be protected*. The resolution was really laughed down, and Mr. Cessna was not in earnest when he offered it, because he knew that it could not pass. If he were really for a Tariff for protection, he would leave the Locofoco free trade party, and join the opposition which is in favor of protection to the suffering interests of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Anderson, the P. M. at Cumberland Valley, is informed that the package of papers for that office, last week, were sent in mistake by the P. M., in Bedford, to McConnellsburg, which kept them back four or five days. We don't blame Mr. Anderson, for our papers missing so often, to come to that office which he writes to us about on the 8th inst. We have been frequently annoyed by these things for the last three years.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—The proceedings in Court were not of sufficient interest to publish. No civil cases were tried.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

THE UNION DISSOLVED!

Convention Adjourned to Meet at Baltimore, on the 18th of June.

NO NOMINATIONS!

CHARLESTON, May 3.
The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Russell, of Va., made an explanation with regard to the Tennessee Compromise Resolution, and offered a resolution that when the Convention adjourns, to-day, it be to meet at Baltimore on the 18th of June.

A motion to suspend the order for balloting was carried—yeas 199; nays 61.

A delegate from Tennessee moved to strike out Baltimore and insert Philadelphia. The confusion and excitement were so great that it was difficult to hear anything that was said.

Mr. Randall moved an amendment; to insert Philadelphia, and the 4th day of July.

Mr. Ludlow, of New York, moved to insert New York.

The motion to substitute New York was rejected.

The motion to substitute Philadelphia for Baltimore was also rejected—yeas 88, nays 166.

The original resolution was then adopted—yeas 163, nays 88, as follows:—Resolved, That when this Convention adjourns to-day, it will be to meet in Baltimore on Monday, the 18th day of June, in order to afford the States that are not now represented an opportunity to fill up their delegations.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, moved that the Convention adjourn.

Mr. Miles, of Maryland, hoped arrangements would be made for printing the official account of the proceedings.

Mr. Oussling, the President, before putting the motion, asked permission to address to the Convention a few words. Notwithstanding the deep and conflicting interests, he might say to the country that no Convention, having such immense interests at stake, has ever sat for so great a length of time with the observance of so great a share of order and freedom from personalities or offensive language. He had endeavored most impartially and honestly to fulfill the duties of the chair, and if, in the excitement of the moment, he had been led to use any abrupt language to gentlemen, he humbly apologized. He regarded this Convention as having in its destiny not only the permanence of the Democratic party, but the question whether these great United States should continue and endure. He would not, however, relinquish the hope that the Union would continue to us to eternity, and he felt confident that the Convention would adjourn to-day with the determination to do all in their power to restore harmony and confidence.

Mr. Brent, of Baltimore, extended a cordial invitation to the Democracy of the Union to the hospitals of that city.

THE SECEDER'S CONVENTION.

A Convention to be Held at Richmond, June 11.

CHARLESTON, May 3, 1860.
The Convention of Seceders assembled at noon, and during the session debated the propriety of making nominations, preparing addresses, appointing a National Committee, &c., without taking definite action on either proposition. An evening session was held.

Mr. Jackson (Geo.) then offered a resolution for a Southern Convention to be held in Richmond, on the second Monday in June next. It was adopted, with five or six dissenting voices.

A resolution, authorizing an address or narrative of the grounds of seceding, to be prepared and published with the proceedings of the Convention. Adjourned sine die.

The Corruption Being Exposed.

We find the following item in a Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer, a prominent Democratic paper. Read it.

The Senate Committee engaged in examining into alleged corruption growing out of the public printing, met this morning and examined Cornelius Wendell and Wm. Rice. The former was subject to long examination. He stated that UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE PRESIDENT he paid TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS TO THE PENNSYLVANIAN, AND FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS TO THE EVENING ARGUS, of Philadelphia, out of the profits of the Post Office blank printing, and that further ACTING UNDER THE SAME AUTHORITY, HE HAD GONE INTO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DEMOCRATS IN PENNSYLVANIA IN 1858, AND HAD SPENT LARGE SUMS OF MONEY IN AN EFFORT TO SECURE THEIR ELECTION. Rice, who was lately proprietor and editor of the Pennsylvania, verified the statements, and it is rumored that his testimony implicated a Pennsylvania Senator, as receiving a portion of the money allowed the Pennsylvania.

A beautiful record that for a President of the United States! Read it again, and say if it is not about time the government was taken out of the hands of these corruptionists.

The whole of Potter's district in Wisconsin, and, indeed, of the Northwest, endorse his course in his late affair with Hon. R. A. Pryor. He had a rapturous reception on the occasion of his recent visit.

The Charleston Convention.

Long have eager eyes been charmed by the ominous word "CHARLESTON." The 23d day of April was for many months looked forward to as the peacock for Democratic apostles.—Then and there was to be exploded the heterodoxy of Republicanism. The "irrepressible conflict" was to be exhibited in its naked deformity, and in contrast, too, with the symmetry, perfection, and beauty of National (!) Democracy. The stretch of sectionalism was to be subjected to the powerful deodorizing qualities of a slave mart, and to all this attractive show there was positively no admission for "de culler'd gemmen," and the price of admission, too, was so high as to exclude the "mad sills of society." Such were the attraction in the programme, and advertised throughout the civilized world. But, alas! the spell is broken, the day is numbered with the past and like all others it brought but vanity and vexation of spirit. BARNUM has been completely out-barnumed, and the impostor discovered to be a "nigger." The "irrepressible conflict" was the only curiosity on exhibition. An evil spirit had controlling influence, and agitation, discord, and dissolution are the fruits which were promised to be harmony and union.

Seriously, the Charleston Convention has been a failure, and the disappointment it has brought to the Democracy is second only to the disappointment occasioned by the defeat of the party in this city. Its lessons may not be altogether lost; and if they teach the dangers of charging upon others their own guilt it may have been for good. Sectionalism, agitation, dissolution of the Union, and like epithets and menaces will probably not be charged upon Republicans in future. That the Republican is the only national party in existence cannot be denied, and with an open, fair, and candid platform, and able, fearless candidates, it will surely triumph, and as surely win the confidence and merit the approval of all conservative citizens of the country. That slavery is an evil, no one can deny, and the respect and power which the Democratic party has lost by favoring—not for principle, but the perquisites—its extension, has been, as it ever will be, the death of every party; and no party that must appeal to the intelligence of American freemen can practice duplicity with impunity. Such is the lesson of the past.—State Journal.

How the Democrats View the Result of Our Recent Election.

Already do we see the Democratic journals in the interior of the State claim for their party a triumph at our recent city election. They allege that our majority has been materially reduced, and that our party is disappointed with the result. Will they explain by what process of arithmetic their leading party papers, such as the *Leider* and *Pennsylvania*, could show, as late as Saturday preceding the election, that their majority would be 1900?

The facts are simply as follows:—In 1856 the Democratic majority in the city was 6000, over all opponents. The Republicans polled less than 8000 votes, and the Americans about 24,000. In 1858 the Republicans and Americans united, and elected Mr. HENRY by 4000 majority. In the late campaign Mr. HENRY was regarded as being a Republican, and although nominated and supported as the candidate of the People's party he did not receive the support of the Straight-American wing: the "Constitutional Union" party united with the Democracy; and so confident were the Democrats of success that they now

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use Hoffman's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Hoffman, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout the United States, Canada, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. May, 27-11.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will sell at public sale, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of JUNE, next, all that tract of land, situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, containing 60 acres, more or less, with a log house and frame kitchen attached, thereon erected, also a log barn, about 60 acres cleared; being a portion of the real estate of Conrad Kistner, late dec'd, and adjoining the manor tract, land of Joseph Boyer's and others. This property is well situated in a pleasant neighborhood, in the vicinity of Bucina Vista.

Trans:—One third of the purchase money to be down during the lifetime, and at her death the principal to the heirs. One third of the remainder to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter. The whole to be secured by judgment on the property, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day.
JOHN GARBER,
One of the Guardians.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of vend., I, James M. Fluck, Sheriff of Bedford County, do hereby sell at public sale, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of June, 1860, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described Real Estate to-wit:
One tract or parcel of land, containing 22 acres, more or less, nearly all cleared and under fence, with a frame dwelling house, one rough east tenant house, frame stable, school house and a frame of a saw mill, thereon erected; adjoining lands of Geo. Elder, John Hardman, Henry Wertz and others, situate in Harrison Township, Bedford County, and in execution as the property of Dan T. Prostie, late tenant.
WM. S. FLUCK, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, May 11, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Board of Managers of the Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company have found it necessary to make another assessment on the premium notes of the Company of 5 per cent. The members of the Company are therefore, hereby respectfully requested to pay their respective quotas to the undersigned, who have been duly appointed collector thereof, a deduction of six per cent on the amount of the several assessments, will be made to all those who make payment within 30 days from this date, after which time the Policies of delinquent members will become null and void, until payment be made.
By order, &c.,
J. M. RUSSELL, Collector.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

THE 1st Regiment of the 1st Brigade, 15th Division, of the uniformed Militia of Pennsylvania, are hereby ordered and required to meet in the town of Bloody Run, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of June, next, properly uniformed and equipped for drill. The Quartermaster General and all other officers of the Militia are cordially invited to attend.
THOMAS W. HORTON, Col.
Hopewell, May 11, 1860.

LAST NOTICE.

THE accounts, notes and other claims of the late firm of Ferguson & Manspeaker, have been placed in the hands of H. Nicodemus, Esq., and must be paid, or closed by notes.
FERGUSON & MANSPEAKER.
May 11, 1860.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS for the erection of a School House on the land of Henry Harbinger, in Snake Springs township, will be received on Friday, the 25th day of May, inst. The plan and specifications will be exhibited on the day of the letting. By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN G. HARTLEY, Pres't.
B. R. ASHCOM, Sec'y.

NOTICE TO COMMANDING OFFICERS OF COMPANIES OF THE 1st BRIGADE, SIXTEENTH DIVISION.

The attention of Commanding Officers of Companies is directed to section third, article third, of the Militia Laws of Pennsylvania, the provisions of which have never been complied with, and which are as follows:—
"The commanding officer of each and every company of uniformed militia within this commonwealth, shall, on or within five days after the first Monday in May, in each year, deliver or cause to be delivered to the Commissioners of the City or County in his Brigade, and a duplicate copy to the Brigade Inspector of his Brigade, a roll alphabetically arranged, of the names and residences of all the Officers, non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of his company, which roll shall be certified by him, upon honor, to include only the names of persons fully equipped, according to the laws of the United States and of this State, and ready for service in his company; and also to report a list in duplicate, similarly arranged, of persons who have for the current year contributed to the funds of an uniformed company, and the sum of fifty cents, as an equivalent for military service, which list shall have annexed to it an affidavit, signed by the officers of the company, and setting forth that the said sum has been actually paid to the funds of said company by or for each and every person named therein, for the current year, which shall exempt said persons from paying the same to the Collector."
A. J. SANSOM,
Brigade Inspector.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

Rev. John Lyon, { Principals,
T. Lytleton Lyon, A. M. }
THE summer session of this Institution, will open on Friday the 4th day of May, 1860. It is desirable that all students should enter at the commencement of the Quarter, and no pupil will be received for less than one quarter.
It is the design of the Principals to make this Academy in all respects a first class institution for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes and to prepare them for any profession or position in life.
The high moral and scientific tone of the school is well known to this community. A strict discipline will be enforced.
A few boys (the number is limited to ten) will be received into the family of the Principals as boarders.
The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location of such a school.
Persons from abroad, visiting the springs, will be near their children during the summer season.
TERMS: \$200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, lights and tuition in all the branches. TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS PER QUARTER: \$6, English branches, \$7.50 Classical do. &c.
April 27, 1860.

ATTENTION RIFLEMEN.

YOU are hereby ordered to parade for inspection, at the Court House, in Bedford, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of MAY, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in summer uniform, with plume, and with arms and accoutrements in good order. By order of the Capt.
G. W. STIFFLER, O. S.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LEGISLATURE.

We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. J. C. Riffe, of Bedford, as a candidate for Legislature, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

Prothonotaryship.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. M. BURN, of Schellburg Borough, as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. JOHN DASHNER, of Hopewell Tp., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. M. HANCOCK, of St. Clair Township, as a candidate for Sheriff subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN A. GUMP, of West Providence Township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of ABRAHAM DENISON, of Bedford Township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of EMERSON BENNETT, of Union Township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

Private Sale

THE subscriber will offer at Private Sale, a tract of land, situate in Bedford Township, containing 36 acres, about 14 acres cleared and under fence, the balance well timbered; there are 70 good sugar trees on this land—nearly all the land capable of cultivation. This tract adjoins other lands of the subscriber, Jacob Struminger, Hon. Wm. T. Daugherty and others.

Terms of sale made known by the subscriber.
JAMES REA.

RAILROAD NOTICE.

THE Capital Stock of the Bedford Rail Road Company is now being called for by the Treasurer, in Bedford, the 10th installment on each share of stock, subscribed by them, on or before the 22d day of May inst. By order of the Board.
JOHN P. REED, Treasurer.

Every Day Brings Something New!

ANOTHER NEW FIRM!!

FERGUSON & SHAFER.

AT the former stand of Ferguson & Manspeaker, A. are now ready to wait on old customers as well as new. They expect to sell very low for cash and produce, or to those who will "foot up" every six months. Their Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and all other goods usually kept in stores, have been carefully selected, and bought at prices enabling them to sell at reduced rates. Their Shoe Department contains every variety of Shoes and Boots, for Men, Women and Children. They invite a fair share of patronage from their friends and the public, and particularly solicit the trade of their country friends, expecting to deal fairly with them and all others, at one price for everybody.
April 27, 1860.

LIST OF RETAILERS.

NOTICE is hereby given to all wholesale and retail dealers engaged in the selling of goods, merchandise, commodities or effects of whatever kind or nature, whether of the growth, product and manufacture of the United States, or of any foreign State, and to all millers, distillers, &c., residing within the County of Bedford, and County of Pennsylvania, that they are classified and assessed by the undersigned, Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes in said County, for the year 1860, as follows:

Class.	Tax.
Oster & Carn	13 \$10 00
A. B. Cramer & Co.,	13 10 00
Nicholas Lyons	14 7 00
Reed, Minnick & Co.,	13 10 00
John A. Aish	14 7 00
Miss Margaret Fetterly	14 7 00
Samuel Shuck & Co.,	14 7 00
Robert Fyan	14 7 00
J. M. Shoemaker & Co.,	14 7 00
Sarah E. Potts	14 7 00
Isaac Leppel	14 7 00
Colin Leyer	14 7 00
Agnes Saupp	14 7 00
John Arnold (Hardware)	14 7 00
Wm. Bartley do	14 7 00
Geo. Blythe (Tinware)	14 7 00
Dr. B. F. Harty (Drugs)	14 7 00
H. C. Reamer (Drugs)	14 7 00
Manspeaker & Shafer	14 7 00
A. L. Debaugh	14 7 00
Jacob Blinger, Confectionary	14 7 00
John Hefter, Ten pin alley	10 00
One Billiard table, same	10 00
Reed, Rupp & Schell, Brokers	10 00
A. Henderson, Eating House	10 00
John J. Lathier	10 00
S. J. McDonald	10 00
John G. Minnick	10 00
John Taylor, Tanyard	14 7 00

Bedford Tp.

David Patterson, Mill	14 7 00
J. S. Ritchey, Distillery	4 15 00
Jordan & Shires, Foundry	14 7 00
Poor House Mill	14 7 00
Bedford Mineral Sp. Co. 2 Billiard tables	20 00
Same Ten pin alley	10 00
Sam'l & W. W. Shuck, Tanyard	14 7 00
Nicholas Lyons	14 7 00

Broadtop Tp.

John F. Lowry	14 7 00
Dock & Ashcom, foundry	14 7 00
A. C. James	14 7 00
James & Barnhart	14 7 00
Henry Smith Mill	8 5 00
Nicholas Koons Mill	8 5 00
John Bowser	14 7 00

Coleman Tp.

Thomas Growden	14 7 00
John May, Jr.	14 7 00
Anderson & McCoy	14 7 00
Jacob Anderson	14 7 00
H. J. Bruner Mill	8 5 00
Adam Zensower Mill	8 5 00

East Providence Tp.

D. A. T. Black	14 7 00
John Nye & Son	14 7 00
Simon Nyeum Mill	14 7 00
H. Felton & Bro. Mill	14 7 00
John Landerbaugh	14 7 00
John Nyeum Tanyard	8 5 00
Simon Nyeum	8 5 00

Hopewell Tp.

Geo. Wishart Mill	14 7 00
Hopewell Company Mill	14 7 00
James Drew	14 7 00

Liberty Tp.

T. J. Porter	14 7 00
Charles Hoymann Mill	14 7 00
James Burns	14 7 00
G. H. Bailey	14 7 00
Philip Devore, Confectionary	8 5 00

Monroe Tp.

Daniel Fletcher	14 7 00
Samuel Mixel & Co.,	14 7 00
J. R. O'Neal	14 7 00

Napier Tp.

John Ward	14 7 00
James Burns, Mill	14 7 00
John Staffer, "	14 7 00
John Hull, "	14 7 00
Wm. Colvin, "	14 7 00
Keter Hillegas, "	14 7 00

Schellburg Borough.

A. B. Bunn	14 7 00
John Smith	14 7 00
John Schell	14 7 00
E. Stabler & Son	14 7 00
Miller & Blackburn	14 7 00
B. F. Horn & Bro.,	14 7 00
Duncan McVicker, Tinware	14 7 00
John E. Colvin	14 7 00
John Schell, Tanyard	14 7 00
John Clark & Son	14 7 00

Snake Spring Tp.

John G. Hartley, Mill	14 7 00
B. R. Ashcom,	14 7 00
Nicholas Koons	14 7 00

St. Clair Tp.

F. D. Beagle	14 7 00
Geo. B. Amick	14 7 00
George Heinsling	14 7 00
Nathan Wright	14 7 00
John Henshaw	14 7 00
J. H. Wright mill	14 7 00
G. D. Trout	14 7 00
James Mill	14 7 00
John King's heirs	14 7 00
John Blackburn	14 7 00
Simon Henshaw	14 7 00
Thomas W. Smith	14 7 00

Southampton Tp.

H. C. Lashley	14 7 00
Benjamin Mills	14 7 00
Bernard O'Neal, mill	14 7 00
Wm. Adams	14 7 00
P. Clingman	14 7 00
Amos Ash	14 7 00
Moses Eastman & Bro., mill	14 7 00
J. S. Hanks, tanyard	14 7 00

West Providence Tp.

J. M. Barendollar & Son.	13 10 00
J. B. Williams	14 7 00
Thomas Ritchey	14 7 00
Wm. States & Co.,	14 7 00
C. Josiah Baughman, Foundry	8 5 00
T. C. Blake, Confectionary	8 5 00
Eli Ramsey	8 5 00
J. Barendollar, tanyard	8 5 00
Philip Morgan, ten pin alley	10 00

Middle Woodberry Tp.

H. McNeal	14 7 00
Same, Furnace	12 20 00
Andrew Baker	14 7 00
George Potter, mill	14 7 00
George R. Barendollar	14 7 00
Same mill	13 10 00
A. L. Beckhoefer	14 7 00
A. Keagy mill	14 7 00
Same Iron foundry	8 5 00
Jeremiah Metzner	8 5 00
John Key Factory	216 60 p

South Woodberry Tp.

Robert Kalkton, Confectionary	8 5 00
Daniel M. Bare, mill	14 7 00
Same	13 10 00
Same store	14 7 00
Adm'r of Factory	14 7 00
D. F. Buck	14 7 00
Samuel Oster	14 7 00
Joseph B. Zoltie, mill	14 7 00

Union Tp.

John Ake mill	14 7 00
John Walker	14 7 00
B. R. Henderson mill	14 7 00
Jack Oster	14 7 00
J. Mowry & Bro., "	14 7 00
A. Ake	14 7 00

APPEAL.

An appeal will be held on Saturday the 5th day of May, next, at the Commissioners' office, in the Borough of Bedford, where and when all persons interested, who are not satisfied with the above classification may attend if they think proper. No appeal can be made after the 5th day of May. Given under my hand, the 14th day of April, 1860.
LEVI AGNEW,
Mercantile Appraiser.

FARMERS, MECHANICS,

AND ALL,

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS,

AND CALL AT

OSTER & CARN'S

Cheap Store.

WE have the pleasure to announce to our friends and customers, that we are now receiving a very large and beautiful stock of New and cheap

Spring and Summer Goods,

comprising Medium styles, gay and plain, and

Dress Goods,

In part Silk Foulards, poil de chervre, Mohair & Pairs, Ristoria Cloth, Poplins, Lustres, Brillantes, Challie de Laines, Pongees, Chintzes, &c. Laines, Lavallies, De Laines at 10, 12, 15, 18 and 25 cts., Mohair, De Berges at 10, 12 and 15 cts., Stella Shawls at \$1.50, worth \$2.00, California, for the million \$5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 18 and 25 cts. Something new in 12 cts. Something new in 12 cts. Gingham, at 10, 12 and 14 cts., Pantaloen Stuff at 10, 12 and 15 cts., Cloth, Cassimers and Tweeds, Cassinets and Jeans all colors, Silk, Satin and Marcellies vestings, Cottonades, Linen ducks and drillings, Gent's new Styles, Shirts, Collars, Stocks, neck Ties, Hosiery, Gloves, Halks &c., Marcellies and Linen Shirt fronts. Fine Shirt fronts at 12 cts., warranted not to lie, Ready Made Clothing, elegant vests from 62 1/2 cts., up, Coats \$7 1/2 cts., up.

Hats and Caps.

For the million, from 10 cts., up, Bonnets, Bloomers, and Shakers, Ribbons, Ruches and Flowers, very cheap.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Glass, china and Queensware, FRESH SUPPLY OF GROCERIES, Superior Green and Black Teas, prime Rio, Laguyra and Ceara Coffee, nice brown Sugar at 8, 9, and 10 cts., White Crushed at 12 cts., Baking Molasses at 10 and 12 cts., per quart, best Golden Syrup at 18 and 20 per quart, Bakers Cocoa, Corn Starch, extracts for flavoring and spices of all kinds. We invite every person to call and see. No trouble to show goods. TERMS: Prompt settlement by cash, produce or note, every January. Bedford, April 27, 1860.

Treasurer's Sale

OF

UNSEATED LANDS.

AGREABLY to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes, and for other purposes, passed the 13th of March, 1815, and the supplement thereto, passed the 13th day of March, 1817, and the 25th of March, 1821, and the 9th day of March, 1847, the Treasurer of the county of Bedford hereby gives notice to all concerned therein, that unless the County, State, School and Road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford County, are paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such part of each tract, as will pay the taxes, and the costs chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, County of Bedford, on the second Monday of June, next, for the arrearsages of taxes due, and the cost accrued thereon; and said sale will be continued from day to day, until all are disposed of.

WM. SCHAFER, Treasurer.

Varantees or Owners.

Dolls. Cts.

Broadtop Township.	
James Entriken	10 28
do	98
William Gray	1 23
Francis Mowing,	93 18
Samuel Kerr	20 57
Barnet Mowing	27 26
John Stone	24 25
Isaac Kerr	24 15
John Razon	6 15
John Belt	12 12
Jacob Meyers	3 72
John Devereaux (Dunlap tract)	10 10
John Boilean	19 45
Lewis T. Watson	1 52
Mary Montgomery	4 24
John Montgomery	4 73
Stevens & Co in right of	
Shreeves	23 39
E. Foster & W. P. Schell	6 75
James Figard	61
William Figard	4 38
John King's heirs	55
James Patton & H. Easton	53
Coleman Township.	
Michael Roof	1 24
Agnes Roof	1 30
Jacob Whitstone	1 20
Jacob Wiland	50
Andrew Kihock	64
Samuel Williams	2 24
William Smith	1 45
Arthur Brown	64

Cumberland Valley Township.

	400	Dr. James Smith
10 00		Harrison Township.
10 00	163	Nicholas Knight
7 00	900	William Lyon
7 00	75	Andrew P. Miller
5 00		Hopewell Township.
5 00	200	John Corby
7 00	413	John Kerr
5 00	150	James Howatd
10 00		

THE ONLY PREPARATION WORTHY OF Universal Confidence & Patronage. FOR STATESMEN, JUDGES, CLERGYMEN.

Ladies and Gentlemen, in all parts of the world testify to the efficacy of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and gentlemen of the Press are unanimous in its praise. A few testimonials only can be here given; see circular for more, and it will be impossible for you to count.

74 Wall Street, New York, Dec. 20th, 1858.
GENTLEMEN: Your note of 16th inst., has been received, saying that I had been benefited by the use of Wood's Hair Restorative, and requesting my certificate of the fact if I had no objection to give it.

I award it to you cheerfully, because I think it due. My age is about 50 years; the color of my hair turned, and inclined to curl. Some five or six years since it began to turn gray, and the scalp on the crown of my head to lose its sensibility and flandruff to form upon it. Each of these disagreeable conditions increased with time, and about four months since a fourth was added to them, by hair falling off the top of my head and threatening to make me bald.

In this unpleasant predicament, I was induced to try Wood's Hair Restorative mainly to arrest the falling off of my hair, for I had really no expectation that my gray hair could ever be restored to its original color from dyes. I was, however, greatly surprised to find after the use of two bottles only, that not only was the falling off arrested, but the color was restored to the gray hairs and sensibility to the scalp, and dandruff ceased to form on my head, very much to the gratification of my wife, at whose solicitation I was induced to try it.

For this among the many obligations I owe to her sex, I strongly recommend all husbands who value the admiration of their wives to profit by my example, and use it if growing gray or getting bald.

Very respectfully, BEN. A. LAMENDER.
To O. J. Wood & Co., 44 Broadway, New York.
My family are absent from the city, and I am no longer at No. 11 Carroll Place.

Siamston, Ala., July 10th, 1859.
To Prof. O. J. Wood: Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative has done my hair so much good since I commenced the use of it, that I wish to make known to the public or its agents on the hair which are great. A man or woman may be nearly deprived of hair, and by a resort to your Hair Restorative, the hair will return more beautiful than ever; at least this is my experience. Believe it all! Yours truly, WM. H. KENEDY.

P. S.—You can publish the above if you like.—By publishing in our southern papers you will give more patronage south. I see several of your certificates in the *Mobile Mercury*, a strong southern paper.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
Professor O. J. Wood: Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever in New Orleans in 1851, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer every purpose, and thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.
The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for \$3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 44 Broadway New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

March 23, 1860.

WASHINGTON HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and lately kept by Mrs. Conner.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
March 20, 1860.

MENGEL HOUSE, JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established house, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.
Boarders will be received on favorable terms.
ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.
April 12, 1860.

BRIGADE ORDERS NO. 1.

THE uniformed Companies composing the First Brigade, 16th Division, P. M., will parade for the purpose of inspection and review, at the following times and places:

THE HOPEWELL RIFLEMEN will meet at the town of Hopewell, on Monday, the 21st day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
THE BLOODY RUN BLUES will meet at the town of Hopewell, on Tuesday, the 22nd day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
THE BEDFORD RIFLEMEN will meet in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 26th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY BLUES will meet at the town of Bedford, on Thursday, the 24th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
THE BLACK PLUMED RIFLEMEN will meet in the Borough of Schellsburg, on Saturday, the 19th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Captains of Companies will please take notice of these orders, and notify their Companies accordingly. They are also required to make return of their Companies for the year 1860, at the time of the above named parades.

A. J. SANSOM, Brigadier Inspector, Bedford, April 20, 1860.

ESTATE of John Black, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford County, upon the estate of John Black, late of Napier Township, dec'd, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JEREMIAH E. BLACK, GEORGE W. HORN, Administrators.
April 20.

STILL CHEAPER, only 18¢ per doz. for good blackens, at
OSTER & CARN'S.
April 13, 1860.

THE INQUIRER

is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by DAVID OVER.

TERMS: If paid in advance, \$1.50; within the year, \$2.00; and if not paid within the year, \$2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for \$1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for given time will be continued until forborne. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

O. H. GAITHER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.
Nov. 4, 1859.

R. D. BARCLAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG, LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated in the Practice of the Law, and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
MANN & SPANG
June 1, 1854, ff.

D. S. RIDDLE, Formerly of Bedford, Pa. Attorney and Counsellor at Law. 74 WALL ST. NEW YORK. All business promptly attended to.
Dec. 8, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER, Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor, WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care. Office in Bedford at Fulton County.

Office on Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.
Dec. 24, 1858.

W. S. Mullin M. D., PHYSICIAN AND DENTIST, SCHELLSBURG, PENNA.

OFFERS his services to the Public in the practice of Medicine. Will attend promptly to all cases entrusted to his care. He will also perform all operations on the teeth in a neat and scientific manner.

Teeth plugged and inserted from a single tooth to a mounted on gold or silver plate, on the latest and most approved principles.
TERMS moderate, and all operations warranted.
April 8, 1859.-ff.

DR. B. F. HARRY RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus.
Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Physician and Surgeon. Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless previously engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

To Parents and Guardians, THE TUSCARORA FEMALE INSTITUTE. This Institute is located at Academia, Juniata county, Pa., 8 miles from the Penna. Railroad, at Patterson station, and 6 miles from the Perryville station.

TERMS: The Academic Year consists of two Sessions of five months each. The Summer Session with which the School opens, will commence on Tuesday, the 1st day of May, 1860, and will close on Saturday, the 29th September, 1860, and the Winter Session, on Thursday the 1st day of November, 1860, and close March 30th, 1861.

Board including Light and Tuition in the Primary and Collegiate Departments, \$75 00 per term, payable in advance, \$35 00 per term, per dozen, \$420 00 or \$25 per Session. Use of Piano or Guitar, according to time, Drawing or Flower Painting 10 to 15 " Ancient or Modern Languages, each, 10 " When first is required in Sleeping Rooms, each pupil, 8 " Seats in Church Free.

Young ladies will be met at the above stations and conveyed to the Institution, if a short notice be given by letter, addressed to the Principal at Academia, Juniata county. For circulars and other information address the Principal at the above office.
REV. W. G. E. AGNEW, Principal.
March 23, 1860.-2m

HOPEWELL HOUSE, HOPEWELL BEDFORD COUNTY, PENNA. JOHN B. CASTNER, Proprietor.
May 6, 1859.-ly.

WAGONS. WE have on hand two new horse Wagons which we will sell cheap in exchange for any kind of grain, or give a reasonable credit thereon.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Oct. 7, 1859.

JUST received a large lot of pure white lead and Linseed Oil, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
April 13, 1860.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

It is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; but, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been known for years, and is a satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have no equal.

Diarrhea, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent in all the various forms, than any other, and the cause of which may be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. These Bitters every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind, then why not use an article known to be infallible? All nations have their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more reliable and useful than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which have tended to prove the value of this great preparation in the scale of medical science.

FEVER AND AGUE.—This trying and provoking disorder, which afflicts the healthy people of the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, none of the above-mentioned diseases can be contracted when in exposed situations, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as they neither create nausea nor offend the palate, and render unnecessary any change of diet or interruption of ordinary pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in Advanced Years, who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently the child is weak, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and, before so doing, change their diet, and eat only of the best, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and, before so doing, change their diet, and eat only of the best, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and general dealers throughout the United States, Canada, America, and Germany.

Agents for Bedford County: B. F. Harry, H. C. Reamer, Bedford; John F. Lowry, Hopewell; E. B. Ramsy, Bloody Run; John Nyeum, Fairview.
Nov. 4, 1859.

To Farmers and Gardeners. THE subscribers offer for sale 60,000 Barrels of POUDETTE, made by the Lodi Manufacturing Company, in Lots to suit Purchasers. This article is in the twentieth year of its introduction into this country, and has obtained fertilizers of every other description, for the following reasons:

1st. It is made from the night soil of the City of New York, by the L. M. Co., who have a capital of \$100,000 invested in the business, which is at risk should they make bad use of it.

2d. For Corn and Vegetables it is the cheapest, neatest and handiest manure in the world; it can be placed in direct contact with the seed, feeds and ripens vegetation two weeks earlier, prevents rot, and keeps the crop, and is without disagreeable odor. Three dollars per barrel, and is sufficient to manure an acre of corn in the hill.

Price—1 bbl. \$2.25, 2 bbls. \$3.50, 5 bbls. \$8, and over 6 bbls. \$1.50 per barrel, delivered free of cartage, to vessels or railroad in New York City.

A pamphlet containing every information, and certificates from farmers all over the United States, who have used it from two to seventeen years, will be sent free to any one applying for the same.

GRIFFITH BROTHERS & CO., North River Agricultural Warehouse, 60 Courtland Street, New York, or 130 South Delaware Avenue Philadelphia, Pa.
March 9, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting. THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices. He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.
April 6, 1860.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH, Administrator's Notice. LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Geo. N. Davis, late of Napier Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the estate are notified to make payment immediately, and all persons having claims against the same, are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.
GEORGE N. ELLIS, Adm'r.
March 26, 1860.

NOTICE.—The undersigned intending to quit the Hotel recently occupied by him, up his accounts, and to enable him to pay his debts, he must have some aid from his debtors, and therefore those that all indebted to him will do something to help him.
Feb. 24, 1860.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber living in Napier tp., on the estate of Rebecca McGreary, late of said Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES ALLISON, Executor.
April 6, 1860.

ESTATE of JOSEPH WEYANT.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Joseph Weyant late of Union Township, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford County—notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
April 13, 1860.

ELIAS DELL, Adm'r.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of the Trade, and more especially the Physicians of the country, to two of the most popular remedies now before the public.

We refer to Dr. Chas. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills.

We do not recommend them as universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports, viz: THE VERMIFUGE, For expelling Worms from the human system. It has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various Animals subject to Worms.

THE LIVER PILLS, For the cure of LIVER COMPLAINTS, all Bilious Derangements, Sick Head-Ache, &c. In cases of FEVER AND AGUE, preparatory to or after taking Quinine, they almost invariably make a speedy and permanent cure.

As specifics for the above mentioned diseases, they are Unrivalled, and never known to fail when administered in accordance with the directions.

Their unprecedented popularity has induced the proprietors, FLEMING BROTHERS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

to dispose of their Drug business, in which they have been successfully engaged for the last Twenty Years, and they will now give their undivided time and attention to their manufacture. And being determined that Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills shall continue to occupy the high position they now hold among the great remedies of the day, they will continue to spare neither time nor expense in procuring the Best and Purest material, and compound them in the most thorough manner. Address all orders to FLEMING BROS. Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Fleming Bros. Pittsburgh, Pa. To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for two or three-cent postage stamps, or one trial of Vermifuge for four-cent postage stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry, and Reamer & Way, Bedford, and by dealers generally throughout the County.
May 27, 1859.-zz.

A CARD. Allegheny Male and Female Seminary, RAINSBURG, PA.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.

Wm. S. Smith, Prof. of Mathematics. Jas. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics. Rev. B. F. Stephens, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy, &c.

Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar, &c. Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Anatomy, &c.

Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks. Common English Branches \$35 25 Higher Branches, including common, each 8 00 Latin and Greek, each 2 00 German and French, each 1 50 Book-keeping and Commercial calculations 1 50

Ornamental Drawing Colored crayon, and water colors, each 8 00 Oil painting 5 00 Hair and wax flowers, each 8 00 Pells work 3 00 Embroidery 1 50 Piano making, with use of instrument 10 00 Board \$1.75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institutions in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.—The spring term commences April 5, 1859.

For particulars, address the principal. E. J. OSBORNE, A. B. Rainsburg, Bedford co., April 29, 1859.

JOHN ALSIP'S CHEAP CASH AND PRODUCE STORE

Opposite the "Union Hotel," Bedford, Pa. "Quick Sales and Small Profits." DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Groceries of all kinds and Quality, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, AND IN SHORT—EVERY THING ELSE WHICH IS USUALLY KEPT BY MERCHANTS, AND WHICH HE WILL SELL "Cheaper than the Cheapest."

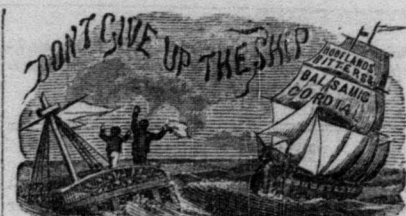
June 24, 1859.

A MAP OF BEDFORD COUNTY. I PROPOSE to make a directory Map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to warrant the undertaking.

The map will show the location of all the citizens, and also their places of business such as stores, Post Offices, Hotels, Manufacturing establishments, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Shops, &c. Also the location of all the public roads, boundary lines, streams, mountains, &c.

Maps of all the towns and large villages will be put on the same sheet, also statistical tables of the County, and (if taken in time) the census of 1860. P. S. I can furnish any one desirous of getting a map of the United States with a cheap and late edition.
J. L. WALKER.
July 1, 1859.

BLANKS! BLANKS!! BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions, Summons, Subpoenas, Constable Sales, &c., for sale at this office.



DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON & CO., Philad'a, Pa. WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Headache and Difficult Breathing, Fluctuating at the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Delirium in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Itching of the Skin, and Great Depression of Spirits.

DO YOU WANT SOMETHING TO STRENGTHEN YOU? DO YOU WANT A GOOD APPETITE? DO YOU WANT TO BUILD UP YOUR CONSTITUTION? DO YOU WANT TO FEEL WELL? DO YOU WANT TO GET RID OF YOUR NERVOUSNESS? DO YOU WANT ENERGY? DO YOU WANT TO SLEEP WELL? DO YOU WANT A BRISK AND VIGOROUS FEELING?

If you do, use Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout the United States, Canada, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry and Reamer & Way, Bedford, and by dealers generally throughout the County.
May 27, 1859.-zz.

MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Medicines.

A mild yet effectual medicine, composed of the best material known to medical science, for the cleansing of the alimentary canal and relieving the springs and avenues of life of all morbid obstructions and impurities, must be a public blessing and a domestic and individual protection and safeguard, in proportion as it becomes known. Such a medicine the families of the United States have long had in MOFFAT'S CELEBRATED LIFE PILLS AND PROCTIC BITTERS, and the good they have done is incalculable. They have won the highest fame and highest praise, and their effects are so firmly established character by their virtues alone, without the aid of the usual arts of virtuosity or impudent experiment on the faith of the credulous.

In all general derangements of the digestive and alimentary functions, as well as in a vast variety of acute and chronic diseases, their effects are prompt and complete as to excite astonishment.

In rheumatism, settled pain in the organs and limbs, costiveness, piles, liver complaints, jaundice, nervous and bilious attacks, headaches, fever and ague, eruptive diseases, all aspects of the complexion, indigestion and flatulency, cholera, sections of the bladder and kidneys, dropsy, asthma and bronchitis, rheumatic colds and sore throats, and indeed in almost every conceivable kind of ill health they are available, and will afford certain, and most generally permanent relief. They require neither confinement nor change of diet—they neither prostrate the strength nor give pain—and a more delightful and effectual medicine cannot be procured either for individuals or families.

The proprietor has seen and heard for many years and continually receiving the most fervent and grateful testimonials of their value. Prepared and sold by Dr. W. M. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, and also by the agents.

Feb. 17, 1860.

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—Coffee, sugar, molasses, chocolate, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, baking powder, short, caps and loaf, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, coppers, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, conical looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch-chains, curly combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and spindles, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchants' Celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEPIBAUGH.
July 1, 1859.-zz

Commonwealth Insurance Company, UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET, HARRISBURG, PA. CHARTERED CAPITAL, \$300,000. INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

ALSO Against Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.

Directors. Simon Cameron, Geo. M. Lamm, Wm. Dock, Eli Sifer, James Fox, Geo. Berger, Benj. Parke, Wm. H. Kepner, A. B. Warford, W. F. Murray, F. K. Boas, John H. Berryhill, Wm. F. Packer.

Officers. SIMON CAMERON, Pres't. BENJ. PARKE, Vice Pres't. S. S. CARRIER, Secretary. J. W. LINGENFELTER, Agent, Bedford Pa.

Oct. 7, 1859.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, JOHN J. SCHELL, REED, RUPP & SCHELL, Bankers, and Dealers in Exchange. Bedford, Pa.

DRAFTS bought and sold, Collections made, Deposits solicited.

References: Hon. Job Mann, Bedford, Pa. John Mower, Esq. " John Cessna, Esq. " Ross Forward, Somerset. Bunn Raguel & Co., Phila. " Jno. Watt & Co. Pittsburgh. J. W. Curley & Co., Balt., Md.

June 10, 1859.

BLANK DEEDS, A superior article, for sale at this office.
April 8, 1859.

Drugs and Books.

H. C. REAMER, Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa., (At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer.)